



Quartier des Habous, 1916-1939

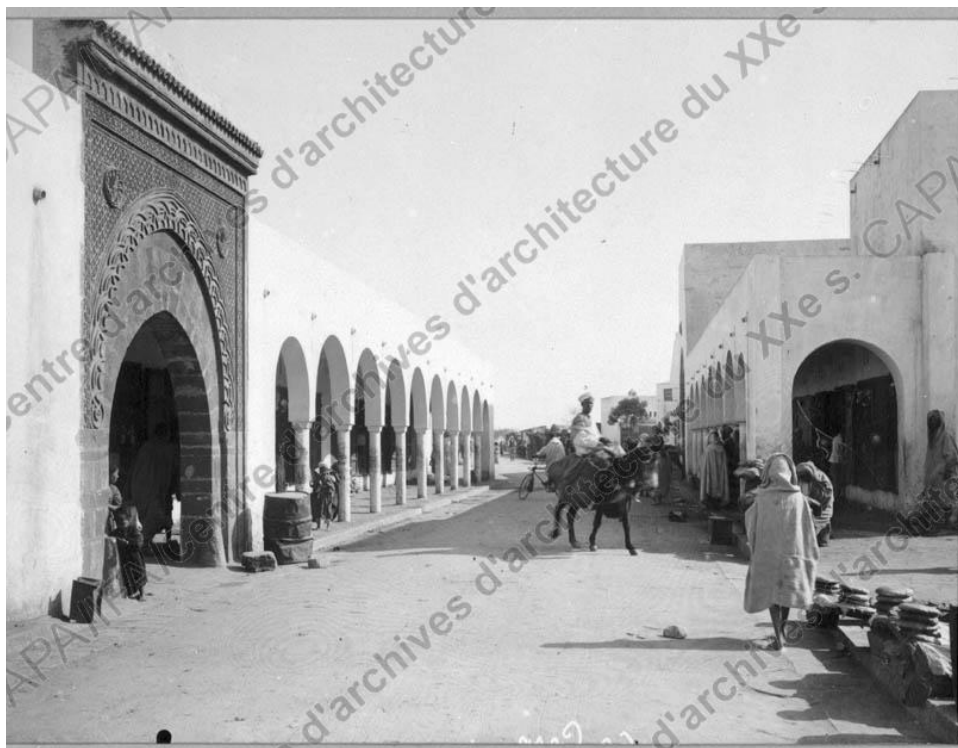
Architectes : Auguste Cadet et Edmond Brion

Vue aérienne, 1924

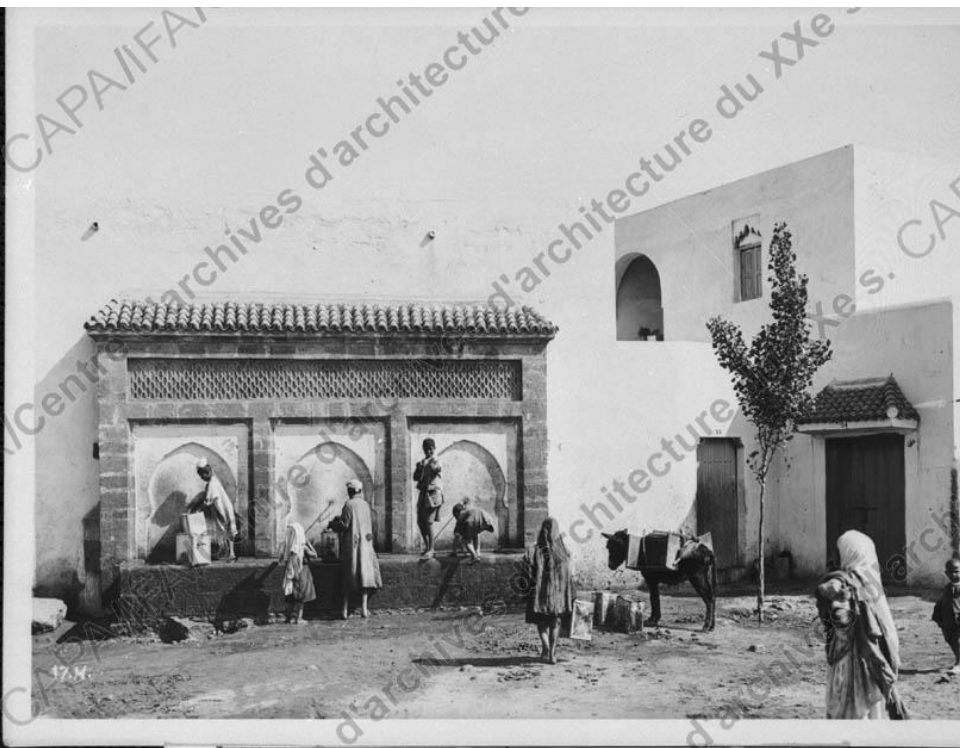
Mahkama, 1941-1952

Architectes : Auguste Cadet

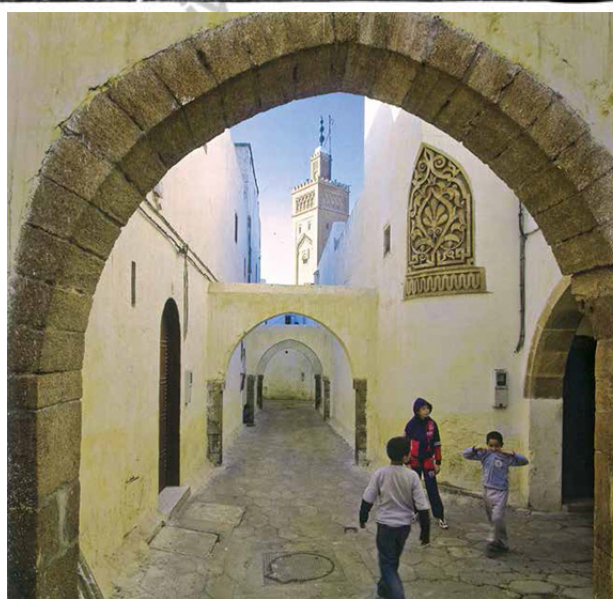
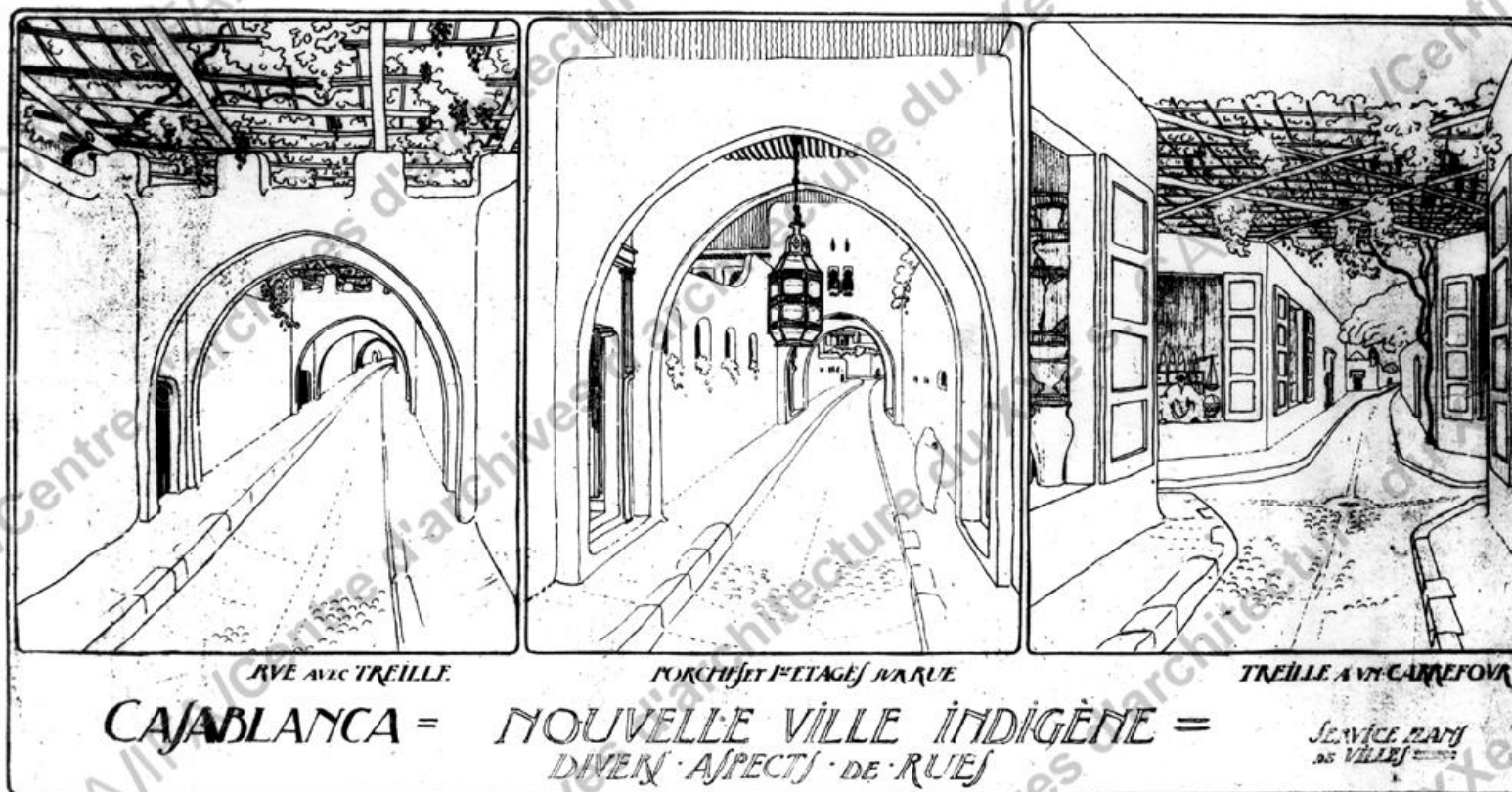


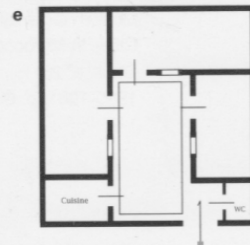
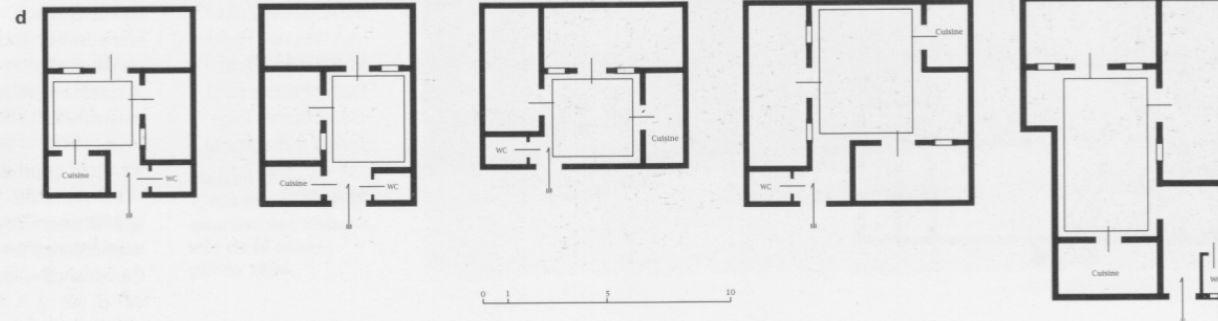
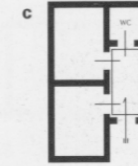
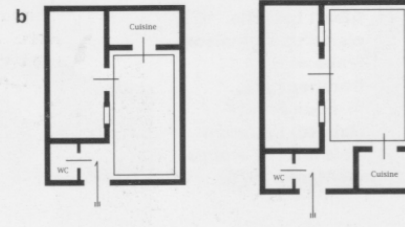
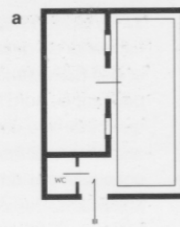


La rue commerçante rythmée par des arcades



La fontaine publique





a. Une pièce sans cuisine.

b. Une pièce avec cuisine.

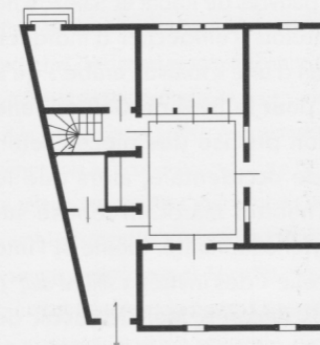
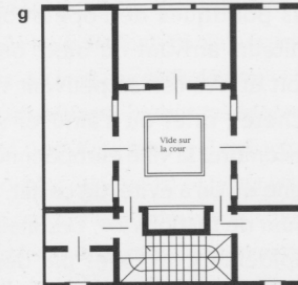
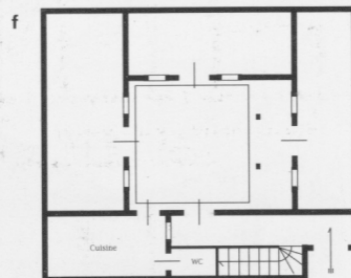
c. Logement des prostituées. Nouveau quartier de bousbir, 1922.

d. Deux pièces avec cuisine.

e. Trois pièces avec cuisine.

f. Plan d'une grande maison.

g. Relevé de deux maisons traditionnelles de la région de Ceuta.



Cité Ain Chock, 1946, Antoine Marchisio

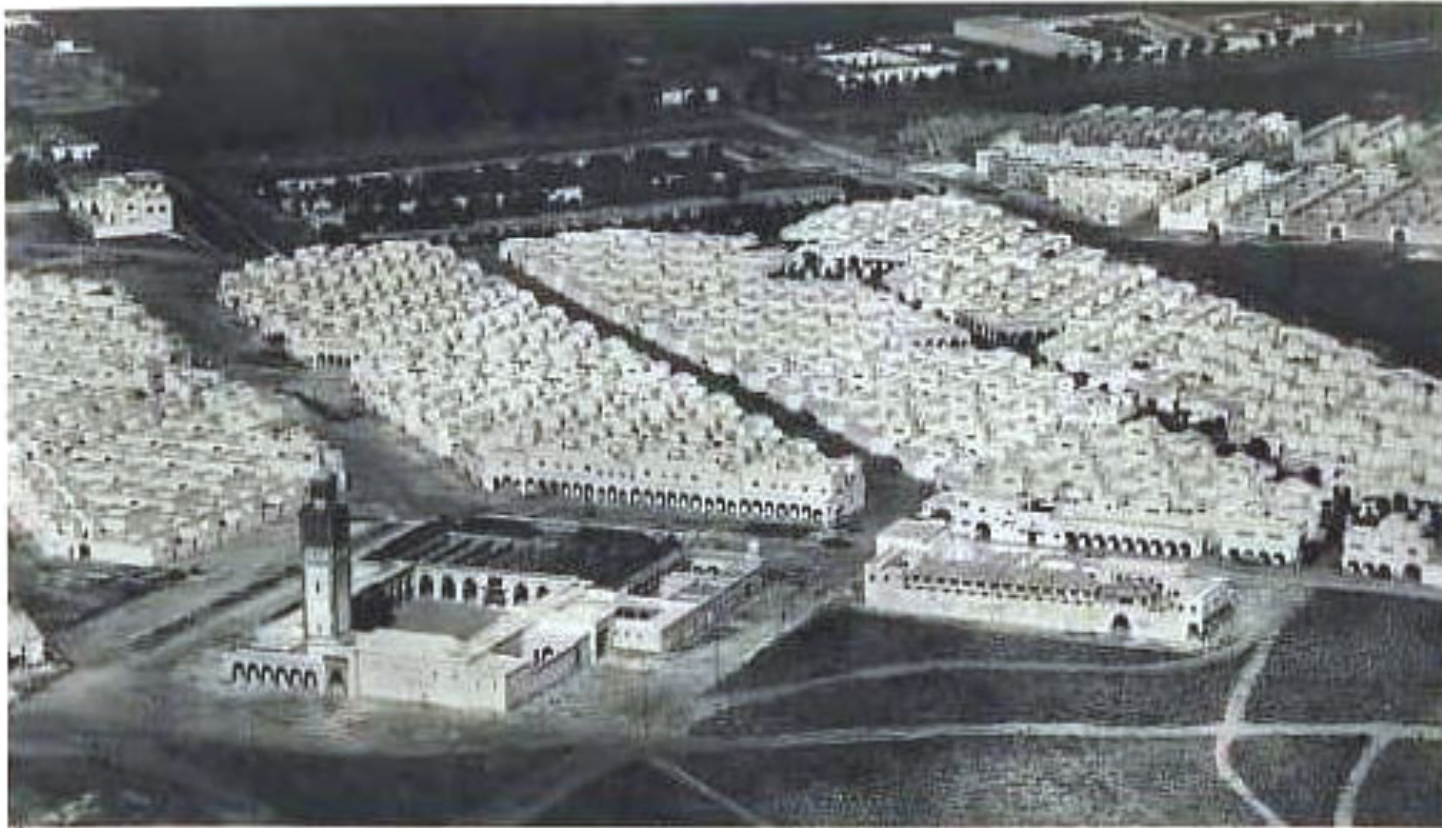
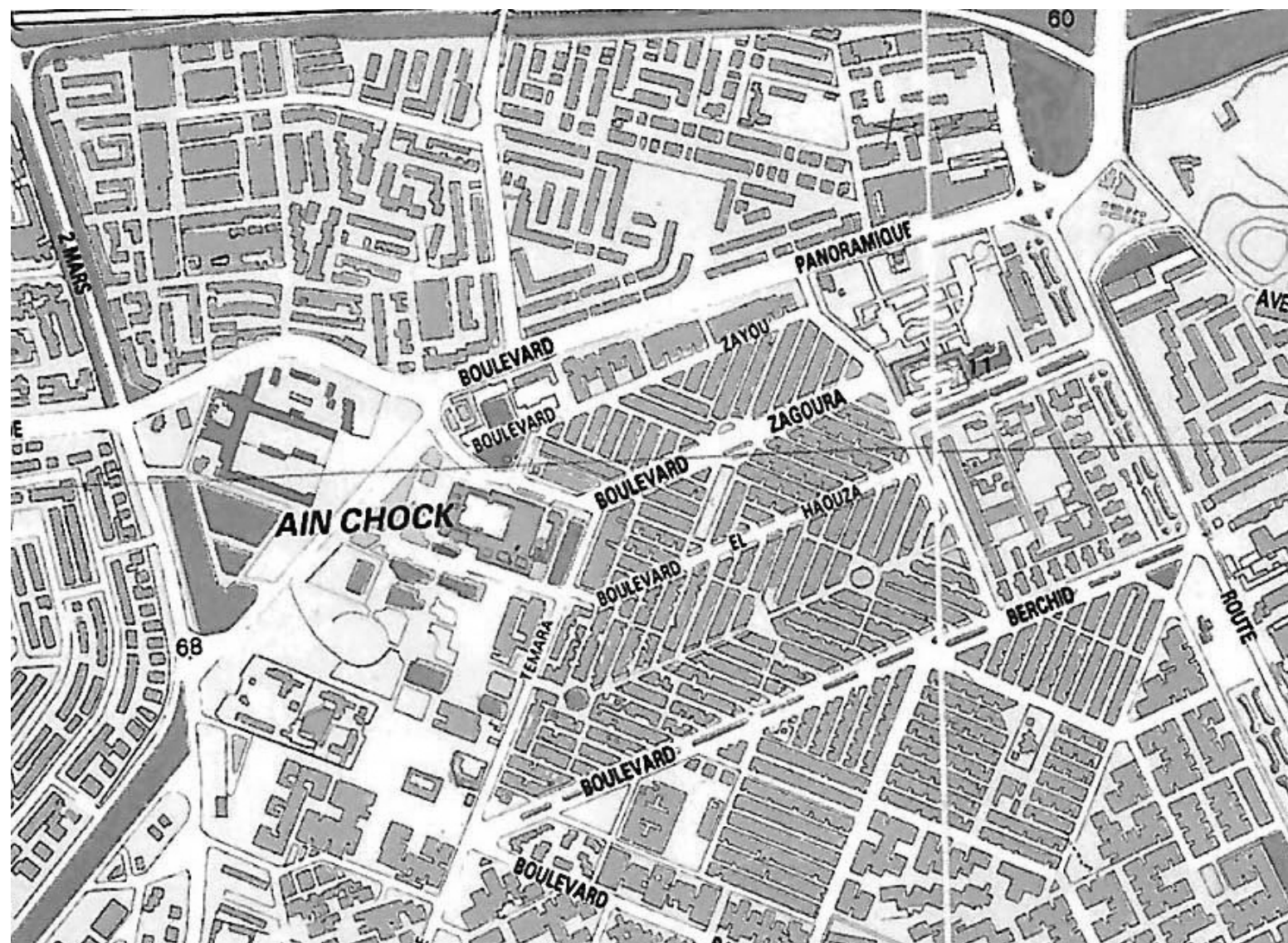


Photo FLANDRIN

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Reprod. interdite

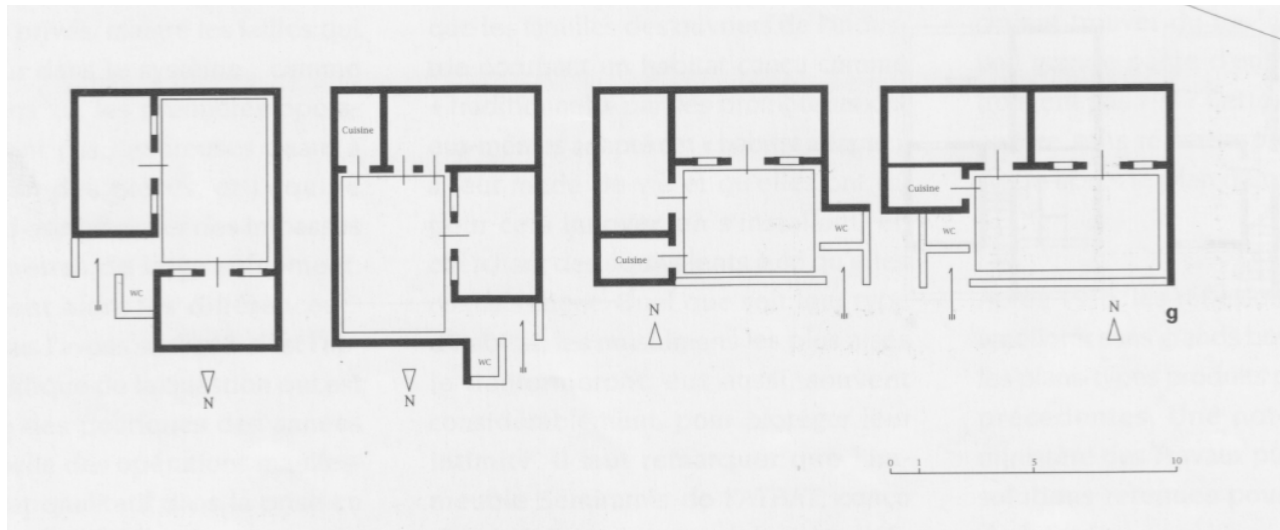




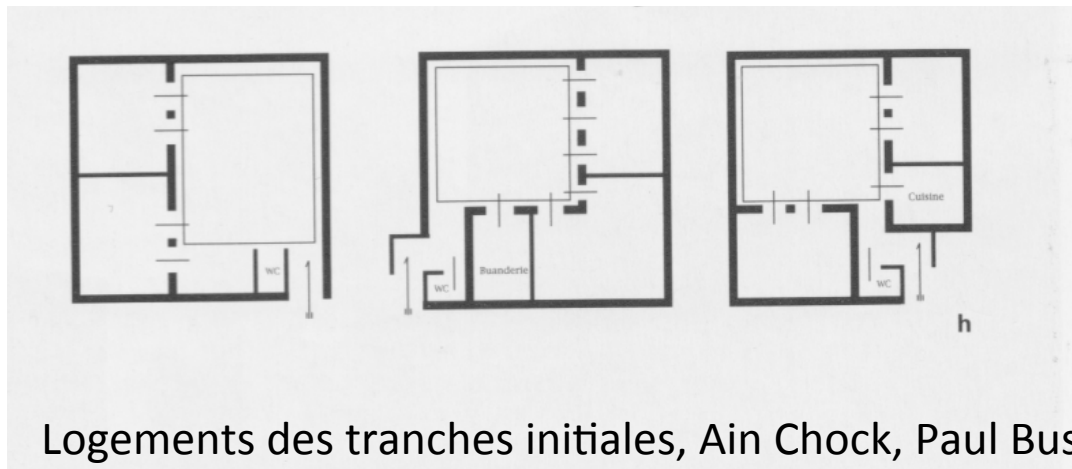
Vue d'ensemble c.1950

Cité Ain Chock, 1946, Antoine Marchisio

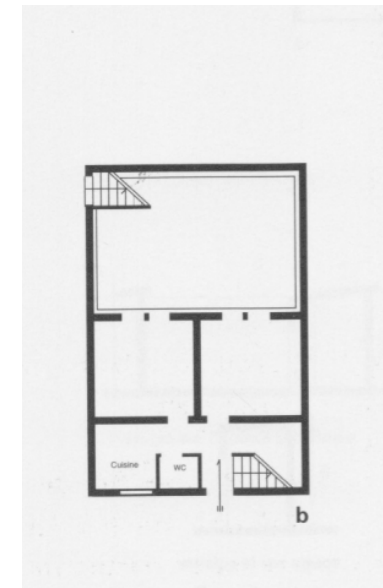




Logements de la première tranche, Ain Chock, Antoine Marchisio, 1946



Logements des tranches initiales, Ain Chock, Paul Busuttil, 1946



Logements, Ain Chock, Paul Busuttil, c.1949

- Source :

Jean-Louis Cohen et Monique Eleb, “Casablanca – Mythes et figures d’une aventure urbaine”, édition Belvisi/Hazan, 1998